

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH  
RECEIVED  
3-DEC-1945  
A.

Borough of Wrexham



# Annual Report

OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
AND THE  
Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the Year  
- 1944 -

T. P. EDWARDS,  
M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab).  
F. G. DAVIES,  
M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.



Borough of Wrexham.

# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the Year

- 1944 -

T. P. EDWARDS,  
M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab).

F. G. DAVIES,  
M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.

# Annual Report

1904-1905

State of New York

Albany

1905

## To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT on the Health and Vital Statistics for the Borough of Wrexham for the year 1944.

This report was prepared a few weeks after the conclusion of hostilities in Europe, and for the first time for many years we are allowed by the Registrar General to divulge the official figure of population.

The present population is 25,970, or a diminution of some 2,000 compared to the figure supplied to us for mid-1943. This diminution is due undoubtedly to the return of evacuees and industrial workers from our area, and it does appear that we are returning to our normal figure after many years of abnormal conditions.

The health of the Borough has remained consistently good. The number of Infectious Disease has materially decreased. It is unfortunate that more children are not immunised and this matter has been discussed during the last few months by officials of the Welsh Board of Health. There is still a large amount of prejudice and even opposition amongst the inhabitants of the Borough to having their children protected.

During the year, a large amount of discussion took place in reference to the purity of milk supply, and especially of that supplied to school children, and a recommendation was made by the Health Committee to the Education Committee to suspend the supply of milk from the Cefn Co-operative Society's Dairy at Rhosymedre. This request was followed by a conference with the representatives of the Ministry of Food and the Milk Marketing Board, and owing to an improvement in the condition of the milk, it was decided to resume the supply to the schools.

During the year, the nutrition of the school child was attended to by means of the school meals and there is ample evidence that the Whitegate Kitchen is not sufficiently large for the work carried out there.

One of the most important events of the year was a re-organisation of the District Nursing Services in the Borough. Previously, this was dealt with by two distinct Nursing Associations, viz., the Wrexham Parish Nurse and the Wrexham Parochial Nurse, representing different religious communities. These two associations have now terminated their activities and following a town's meeting called by the Mayor, a new Nursing Association was formed on a non-sectarian basis and supported chiefly by rateable contributions. This Association has appointed three nurses to undertake the work of the whole

Borough, whereas in the past, certain portions of the Borough had to be excluded owing to lack of sufficient nursing personnel.

It has not been thought advisable to present the official statistics classified according to Wards, as there is, at the present moment, a movement on foot to make certain alterations so that there will be an even distribution of ward population.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
T. P. EDWARDS,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman*—Alderman CYRIL O. JONES, B.A.

*Vice-Chairman*—Councillor WILLIAM MORRIS.

Alderman DODMAN.	Councillor HACKETT.
Alderman JARMAN.	Councillor CATHERINE JONES.
Alderman THOMAS.	Councillor OGDEN.
Alderman EMYR WILLIAMS.	Councillor STABLER.
Alderman BREESE.	Councillor MEADOWCROFT.
Councillor DUTTON.	Councillor EDWARD JONES.
Councillor FITZPATRICK.	Councillor EDWARD WILLIAMS.
Councillor HICKMAN	

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor J. W. Edwards).

### MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

*Chairman*—Alderman CYRIL O. JONES, B.A.

*Vice Chairman*—Councillor WILLIAM MORRIS.

*The Members of the Health Committee with the following co-opted Members :—*

Mrs. CYRIL JONES.	Mrs. CHALLONER.	} <i>Consultative.</i>
MRS. AFFLECK.	Mrs. GREEN.	
Mrs. GRIFFITHS.	Mrs. TAYLOR.	
Mrs. PICKEN.	Mrs. EMYR WILLIAMS.	
Mrs. JOHN DAVIES.	Mrs. MANFORD JONES	
	Dr. R. S. BROCK.	

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	.. .. .	2,916
Population (mid 1944). (Registrar General's estimate)		25,970
Rateable Value of the Borough (March, 1945)	..	£164,902
Product of a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£633
Corporation Houses	.. .. .	1,775

# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Population .. .. 25,970 (Mid 1944).

(Registrar General's Estimate).

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate ..	238	228	463
Live Births—Illegitimate ..	28	33	61
Total ..	266	261	527
Birth Rate .. .. 20.3	England and Wales .. 17.6		

Stillbirths :	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate .. .. .	17	7	24
Illegitimate .. .. .	1	1	2
Total ..	18	8	26

Rate of Stillbirths per 1,000 population .. .. .	1.0
Rate of Stillbirths per 1,000 population (England and Wales) .. .. .	0.5
Rate of Stillbirths per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..	47.0

Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	171	153	324
Death Rate .. 12.5 ..	England and Wales .. 11.6		

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of childbirth :—

1. From Sepsis .. .. .	—
2. From Other Causes ..	—
	Nil

RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (Live and Still Births).

	Wrexham.	England & Wales.
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	—	0.59
Other Causes .. .. .	—	1.34
Total ..	—	1.93

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate ..	13	..	12	..	25
Illegitimate ..	5	..	1	..	6
<hr/>					
Total ..	18	..	13	..	31



## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE :—

Legitimate..	..	53.6
Illegitimate	..	98.4

Total .. 58.8 (England & Wales, 46.0).

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)		5

**Births.**

During the year there were 527 live births of which 266 were males and 261 females. The total number is a decrease of 56 over 1943. Of these births, 466 were legitimate and 61 were illegitimate. The legitimate births have decreased by 59 and the illegitimate births have increased by 3.

The Birth Rate for the previous years and for 1944 was as follows :—

1935	..	14.8	1940	..	17.0
1936	..	14.4	1941	..	16.8
1937	..	15.2	1942	..	17.5
1938	..	16.9	1943	..	20.8
1939	..	11.4	1944	..	20.3

**Stillbirths.**

During the year there were 26 stillbirths. Of these, 18 were males and 8 females, 1 male and 1 female being illegitimate.

**Deaths.**

During the year, the total number of deaths registered as having occurred in the Borough was 614. From this number, 314 persons who were non-resident must be deducted, but 24 Borough residents who died outside the Borough have to be added. This makes a total number of deaths in respect of Borough residents of 324 as compared with 382 in 1943.

**Death Rate.**

Taking the figure 324 as representing the actual number of deaths, this gives a death rate of 12.5 as compared with 13.6 in 1943.

The death rate for the previous years and the year 1944 is as follows :—

1935	..	13.9	1940	..	15.2
1936	..	14.9	1941	..	13.8
1937	..	15.2	1942	..	11.4
1938	..	12.42	1943	..	13.6
1939	..	15.5	1944	..	12.5



The following table gives the causes of death :—

CAUSES.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers				—	..	—
2. Measles .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Scarlet Fever.. ..	..	..	..	—	..	—
4. Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	—	..	—
5. Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	—	..	—
6. Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	—	..	—
7. Polio-myelitis.. ..	..	..	..	—	..	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	—	..	—
9. Respiratory Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	8	2	10
10. Other Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	3	1	4
11. Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	—	..	—
12. Cancer .. ..	..	..	..	27	22	49
13. Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	1
14. Cerebral Haemorrhage .. ..	..	..	..	11	25	36
15. Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	42	45	87
16. Other circulatory .. ..	..	..	..	5	4	9
17. Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	8	3	11
18. Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	..	..	10	9	19
19. Other respiratory .. ..	..	..	..	3	—	3
20. Peptic Ulcer .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	2
21. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	5
22. Appendicitis .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	1
23. Other Digestive .. ..	..	..	..	4	3	7
24. Nephritis .. ..	..	..	..	5	4	9
25. Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
26. Other Puerperal .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
27. Congenital Causes .. ..	..	..	..	5	3	8
28. Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	1	3	4
29. Road Traffic .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	3
30. Other violence .. ..	..	..	..	3	3	6
31. Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	..	6	3	9
32. All other causes .. ..	..	..	..	22	18	40
Totals				171	153	324

### Population.

For the first time for many years we are allowed to divulge the population of the Borough of Wrexham. During the war, there was a substantial increase in the population due to the evacuees from London and Merseyside, and also owing to the large influx of workers in reference to work of national importance at the local Royal Ordnance Factory. These additions have been cancelled by the return of the evacuees and by the gradual disbandment of the factory and the present population is 25,970 (mid 1944). It may be of interest to note that statistically, the Borough of Wrexham is lopsided, seeing that nearly one-fifth of the total population lives in the Maesydre Ward, which included practically one-third of the child population. As this child

population includes those most susceptible to Infectious Disease, it was thus obvious that there would be a larger number of Infectious Disease in the one Ward than would have been the case had the wards been equally divided.

In this year, 1945, there is a proposal to equalise the population throughout the various wards by a readjustment of boundaries.

### **NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE.**

One of the most important events of the year was the publication of the White Paper on the Government proposal in reference to a National Health Service which would be related to their proposals for Social Insurance. A report was submitted to the Health Committee and in this Report it was pointed out that, however much one may be imbued with the National spirit of one's own native country, under present conditions one could not separate oneself from the neighbouring University towns of Liverpool and Manchester and the hospital facilities in Chester and other neighbouring localities outside the Welsh boundaries.

The proposals of the Government do not make any change in the present Health Services administered by the Local Authority. My report and the White Paper were discussed in the Health Committee, who passed resolutions on the advisability of dividing Wales into five hospital areas—two in North Wales, one in Wrexham and one in Bangor, and three in South Wales—and the suggestion was made that a medical school in North Wales would be of assistance in producing a scheme whereby specialists would be at hand and it would not be necessary to depend as at present on specialists from the University towns in England. At the same time, it was pointed out that the population and the clinical material available in North Wales would not be sufficient for a successful functioning of a medical school in North Wales, due regard being paid to the proximity of the medical schools of Liverpool and Manchester. These resolutions of the Borough were submitted to the various Local Authorities in Wales and received a certain amount of support.

In these days of the advance of medical science and medical education, one cannot confine one's activities solely within national boundaries, seeing that medicine is, to say the least, not only international in character, but could be described as supra-national, or above national considerations. The recent discoveries in medical science, as indicated by the discovery and use of such drugs as Penicillin and M. & B., have indicated the value to the community of discoveries not confined to any particular locality.

At any rate, the proposals of the White Paper have very little relation to an authority such as ours, seeing that any arrangements made under any National Health Scheme would probably be carried out in a regional manner and certainly through the County Health Authorities.

One of the matters left out of the White Paper is that of the Nursing Services of the country, but this has been dealt with by the Rushcliffe Committee, whereby the financial position of the nursing profession has been materially improved.

I have referred in the introductory remarks to the formation of a new Nursing Association in the Borough of Wrexham to replace the two sectarian organisations which were previously in existence. Owing to the Rushcliffe Report, one of these organisations found it impossible to carry on, and a meeting of the townspeople was called by the Mayor, and after certain discussions, the new Nursing Association was formed which will benefit all the inhabitants of the Borough. One of the disadvantages of the old scheme was that certain parts of the Borough were totally unprovided with Nursing Services, but this has now disappeared in the successful administration of this new Nursing Association.

### **CANCER.**

During the year, there were 49 deaths, 27 being males and 22 females. The number for the previous year was 52, so that there has been a decrease of 3 cases. The ratio of Cancer deaths to total deaths is 1:6.6 as compared with 1:6.9 in 1943 and the Cancer death rate per thousand population is 1.9 as compared with 2.1 for 1943.

### **INFANTILE MORTALITY.**

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age was 31 as compared with 49 for 1943. Of these 25 were legitimate and 6 illegitimate. 18 were males, of which 13 were legitimate and 13 females, 12 being legitimate.

In respect of the number of deaths from diarrhoea under 2 years of age there were 5 deaths—3 male and 2 females—as compared with 3 in 1943.

### **INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.**

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year reached a figure of 58.8 as compared with 84.0 in 1943.

### **MATERNAL MORTALITY.**

It is satisfactory to note that there has been no death from puerperal causes during the year.

### **NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

During the year, 295 cases of Infectious Disease were notified to the Public Health Department as against 668 in 1943.

There was an increase of 19 in the notifications of Scarlet Fever and a diminution of 1 in the number of cases of Diphtheria. There has been a reduction of 8 in the cases of Pneumonia. Erysipelas has diminished from 11 to 5. The main decrease

has been in Measles from which there were only 28 notifications during the year as compared with 426 in 1943. On the other hand, Whooping Cough notifications have increased from 47 to 61. In view of the recent epidemic of C.S.F., it is satisfactory to note that the number of cases now are very few. Only four were notified during the year as compared with 5 in 1943.

There were 135 cases admitted to Hospital as compared with 115 in 1943, and there was 1 death as compared with 4 in 1943.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

(Excluding Tuberculosis).

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	41	41	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	94	85	—
Paratyphoid .. ..	2	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	4	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	49	—	19
Erysipelas .. ..	5	3	—
C.S.F. .. ..	4	2	—
Poliomyelitis .. ..	2	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	5	1	—
Measles .. ..	28	—	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	61	—	—
TOTALS ..	295	134	20

## FEVER HOSPITAL STATEMENT FOR 1944.

BOROUGH CASES.

*Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1943 :—*

Scarlet Fever .. ..	10
Diphtheria .. ..	5
TOTAL ..	15

*Admitted during the year 1944 :—*

Scarlet Fever .. ..	85
Diphtheria .. ..	36
Paratyphoid .. ..	2
C.S.F. .. ..	2
Erysipelas .. ..	3
Tonsillitis .. ..	5
Dysentery .. ..	1
Chickenpox .. ..	5
Encephalitis .. ..	1

TOTAL .. 140



*Discharged during the year 1944 :—*

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	88
Diphtheria .. .. .	38
Paratyphoid .. .. .	2
C.S.F. .. .. .	2
Erysipelas .. .. .	3
Tonsillitis .. .. .	5
Dysentery .. .. .	1
Chickenpox .. .. .	4
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>143</b>

*Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1944 :—*

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	7
Diphtheria .. .. .	3
Chickenpox .. .. .	1
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>11</b>

*DEATHS in Hospital :—*

<i>Encephalitis</i> .. .. .	1
-----------------------------	---

**Diphtheria.**

During the year, 41 cases of Diphtheria were notified as compared with 42 in 1943. 41 were admitted to Hospital, but of these 5 were found to be suffering from Tonsillitis, so that the actual number of cases of Diphtheria was 36. It is satisfactory to note that there were no deaths during the year. One rather interesting feature was the fact that of the 41 cases, 10 were between 20 and 35 years of age and 2 between 35 and 45. The number of cases under five were only 11, and between 4 and 15, 16, of which 13 were between 5 and 10 years of age. It would thus appear that the campaign of immunisations has materially reduced the incidence of Diphtheria. The case rate per thousand population is 1.6 as compared with 0.58 for England and Wales. It is satisfactory to note that there were no deaths in hospital.

Of all the children under 15 who were admitted to Hospital, six had been previously immunised and in these six, the infection was a very mild one.

**Scarlet Fever.**

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was 94 as compared with 65 in 1943. 85 were admitted to Hospital. It is satisfactory to note that there were no deaths. The case rate per thousand population is 3.6 as compared with 2.4 for England and Wales.

**Measles.**

There were 28 cases of Measles notified, or a case rate of 1.1 per thousand population as compared with 4.16 for England and Wales. There was one death during the year.

### Whooping Cough.

There were 61 notifications of Whooping Cough during the year. The case rate was 2.4 per thousand population as compared with 2.49 for England and Wales. There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

### Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

There were 4 cases notified during the year, or a case rate of 0.15 as compared with 0.05 for England and Wales. There were no deaths during the year.

### Typhoid Fever.

There were 2 notifications of Paratyphoid Fever during the year. Both were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths. The case rate per thousand population is 0.07 as compared with 0.02 for England and Wales.

### Erysipelas.

There were 5 cases of Erysipelas notified during the year, and of these, 3 were admitted to the Fever Hospital, the case rate being 0.19 as compared with 0.29 for England and Wales. There were no deaths during the year.

### Pneumonia.

There were 49 notifications of Pneumonia during the year, or a case rate of 1.9 as compared with 0.97 for England and Wales. During the year, there were 19 deaths from Pneumonia. Ten were males and 9 were females, this being a death rate of 0.7.

## TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1944.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i> M.	<i>Pulmonary.</i> F.	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i> M.	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i> F.
0—1 .. ..	—	—	—	—
1—5 .. ..	—	—	1	2
5—10 .. ..	—	—	—	—
10—15 .. ..	—	—	1	—
15—20 .. ..	6	2	1	—
20—25 .. ..	5	2	—	—
25—35 .. ..	4	7	—	—
35—45 .. ..	2	2	—	—
45—55 .. ..	3	—	—	1
55—65 .. ..	1	1	—	—
65 and Upwards ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	21	14	3	3

There were 14 deaths from Tuberculosis, 10 Pulmonary and 4 Non-Pulmonary.

# OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision Un- Impaired	Vision Impaired	Deaths
Notified	Treated At Home	Treated In Hospital			
4	3	1	4	—	—

## SMALLPOX.

There were no cases notified during the year.

## VACCINATION.—STATISTICS FOR THE WREXHAM BOROUGH.

Number successfully vaccinated	..	247
Insusceptible	.. ..	Nil
Number had Smallpox	.. ..	Nil
Died unvaccinated	.. ..	42
Postponed by medical certificate	..	70

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 4 cases notified during the year as compared with 3 in 1943. There were no deaths.

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 plus	Total
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	1	2	3	5	13	3	2	10	2	—	—	—	41
Scarlet Fever ..	1	2	5	16	8	43	10	4	4	1	—	—	—	94
Paratyphoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia ..	1	1	2	1	2	6	4	4	8	7	8	5	—	49
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
C.S.F. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	5
Measles ..	2	4	4	5	3	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	23
Whooping Cough ..	10	9	11	13	8	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	61
TOTALS ..	14	18	24	38	26	76	20	15	33	13	10	8	—	295



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

No. of mothers with babies attending the Maternity Centre	975
Total attendance of Mothers with Babies.. ..	9,689
Average Sessional Attendance (per Baby).. ..	9.9
Average Sessional Attendance .. ..	96.8
No. of Medical Consultations .. ..	1,422
Ante-natal Cases .. ..	255
Ante-natal Attendances .. ..	891
Post-natal Cases .. ..	11
Post-natal attendances .. ..	12

It will be seen from the above table that 975 mothers with babies made 9,689 attendances or an average attendance per baby of 9.9. Two sessions are held each week and the average sessional attendance works out at 96.8, which is an increase of 5.8 over the figure for 1943. The number of medical consultations has increased from 1,265 in 1943 to 1,422 in 1944. The number of ante-natal cases shows a reduction of 10, whereas the attendances show an increase of 26.

During each session, a member of the Food Office staff distributes Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice and National Dried Milk, and this arrangement is very satisfactory. There is also a system of vouchers in force in respect of Cow and Gate, Ostermilk and Trufood.

One matter which had to be discussed in Committee was the fact that we had very few voluntary helpers to assist the Health Visitors in their work. It has been borne in mind that a good deal of the work is of a routine nature such as weighing the baby and entering the weights on the weight cards and on the charts, and if the Health Visitors have to undertake this work, it interferes markedly with their purely professional duties in giving advice to mothers other than that given by the doctor in attendance.

The following table shows the number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors :—

(a) To expectant mothers .. ..	First Visits ..	139
	Total Visits ..	340
(b) To children under 1 year of age ..	First Visits ..	504
	Total Visits ..	2,255
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ..		2,642
	Total Visits ..	5,880

*Number of Babies Registered with Medical Officer of Health.*

Number of Babies Notified to Medical Officer of Health	708
Males .. .. .	351
Females .. .. .	337
Number of Illegitimate Babies.. .. .	58
Number of Stillbirths .. .. .	20
Number of Babies Dying within a few hours .. .. .	8
Number of Deaths under twelve months .. .. .	31
Infantile Mortality Rate .. .. .	61.7

*Health Visitors' Work at Homes and Centre.*

Number of Breastfed Babies during first visit.. .. .	442
Number of Bottledfed Babies during first visit.. .. .	62
Number of Twins .. .. .	7

*Condition of Child.*

Good .. .. .	438
Bad.. .. .	21
Indifferent.. .. .	45

*Condition of Mother.*

Good .. .. .	463
Bad.. .. .	16
Indifferent.. .. .	25

*Cleanliness of Homes.*

Clean .. .. .	475
Fairly Clean .. .. .	15
Dirty .. .. .	14

*Number of Infant Welfare Sessions at Centre* .. .. 100

**Orthopaedic Treatment.**

Arrangements for treatment and examination of children suffering from Orthopaedic defects until they reach the age of five remain as in previous years. Such cases are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic, 16, Grosvenor Road, where they are examined by the Specialist personnel of the Robert Jones and Dame Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

The following table shows the number of children under the age of five years treated during the year.

<i>On Books</i> 1/1/44	<i>Admitted</i> <i>during</i> 1944	<i>Total</i> <i>Treated</i>	<i>Discharged</i> <i>during</i> 1944	<i>On Books</i> 31/12/44	<i>Attend-</i> <i>ances</i>
52	21	73	22	51	82

### **Care of Premature Infants.**

During the year, equipment was obtained in reference to the care of premature infants (Circular 20/44) and were issued on loan as required by the midwives. At the same time, notification of birth cards were altered so as to provide a space for the weight at birth when this was five and a half pounds or less, and these cards came into use on the 1st May, 1944. During the year, 11 babies who weighed five and a half pounds or less at birth were notified to us.

### **Maternity Homes.**

During the year, 136 expectant mothers were sent to Maternity Homes. Of these, 107 were admitted to Croesnewydd Hospital, 15 were admitted to Ruabon Maternity Hospital and 14 to Gerwyn Hall Maternity Home.

It would appear that Gerwyn Hall will shortly be closed as a Maternity Home, and the County Council are at the present moment discussing what alternative arrangements can be made for maternity cases within the County, including the Borough of Wrexham. The question of the establishment of a Maternity Home for the Borough of Wrexham and the neighbourhood has been discussed, and representations are being made to the County Council on this matter. It was felt that any such Maternity Home should be placed in or close to the Borough Boundaries, which is central for the area.

### **The Care of Illegitimate Children.**

The arrangements for dealing with illegitimate children have been discussed during the year, and following representations by the Borough, a meeting was arranged with the Denbigh County Council and the St. Asaph Diocesan Committee on this important matter. This took place in Chester and resulted in a further conference to include not only Flintshire but also certain parts of Merionethshire and even Montgomery. Following representations by the Merioneth County Council, this Conference was still further enlarged to include the whole of North Wales, and a large amount of discussion arose as to the definite arrangements to deal with this important aspect of Public Health.

The Moral Welfare Worker of the St. Asaph Diocesan Committee until last month was installed at Llanelwy, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, but has lately transferred her centre of activities to Llanelwy (Beaconsfield), Holt Road, a much larger and more convenient premises for the amount of work which has to be carried out.

The North Wales Conference has been discussing whether there should be one or two institutions for North Wales. It was felt that one should be situated in the West part, such as in Bangor, and a second one in Wrexham, which would be a convenient centre for Flint, Merioneth and even Montgomery, but no definite arrangements have so far been made. Representa-

tions were made by the Borough Health Committee as to the expense of establishing these institutions, especially in view of the economic circumstances of the country following on the termination of the War in Europe.

### **Infant Life Protection (Children and Young Persons Act).**

The duties under this Act are carried out by 2 Health Visitors, who keep any case under observation and make the necessary investigations. One case has been kept under observation and 6 visits paid.

## **LABORATORY WORK.**

### **Emergency Public Health Laboratory.**

This Laboratory has been established to help local authorities throughout the country in their investigation of Infectious Disease, Milk and Water Supplies in relation to Infectious Disease.

Contributions are paid by the Borough, and the laboratory provides all services free of charge as may be required. It also supplies Diphtheria Immunisation material. Bacteriological examination of Water Samples are undertaken, but any chemical work and milk supplies are examined only in reference to outbreaks of suspected Infectious Disease and not as routine measure.

### **Plas Maelor Emergency Hospital.**

This Hospital has a small laboratory in which milk samples are examined. Certain pathological work is also undertaken chiefly in reference to the Emergency Hospital.

### **The Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital.**

The Pathological Department at the War Memorial Hospital is used in reference to sampling of milk under the administration of Dr. Grace, of Chester.

## **RAINFALL.**

I am indebted to Mr. S. E. Ashmore, of the Grove Park Boys' School, for the information with reference to the rainfall in the Borough from the year 1944.

During the year the Borough Health Committee came to an agreement with the Grove Park Boys' School Authorities, whereby the Corporation purchased a recording Hyetograph. This gives a graphical recording, continuous in nature, of the rainfall and the necessary attention is given by Mr. Ashmore and his pupils. In this way the pupils of Grove Park Boys' School are able to take a more intelligent interest in atmospheric investigations. The information given by Mr. Ashmore is as follows :—



### Rainfall, 1944.

Total Rainfall	.. ..	27.52 inches (approx. 3 inches below average).
No. of days on which rain fell	.. 132	
Wettest Month	.. ..	November — 5.04 inches.
Dryest Month	.. ..	March — 0.75 inches.
Amount of rain which fell on wettest day	.. ..	0.75
Average Temperature	.. ..	49.6 degrees (a little higher than average).
Coldest Month	.. ..	February — 38.8 degrees.
Warmest Month	.. ..	August — 62.8 degrees.
Highest Temperature	.. ..	81.9 degrees.
Lowest Temperature	.. ..	21.5 degrees.
No. of Frosty Nights during year	.. 149	

### WATER SUPPLY.

During the year, six samples of water were taken and sent to Conway Laboratory for investigation.

One of these showed an excellent result. Another showed a Class IV Result (Unsatisfactory). Two of them were not up to standard for a chlorinated water supply and one was heavily contaminated and one other sample taken from an Army Camp showed recent faecal pollution.

During the last few weeks of the year, samples taken from tap were shown to be unsatisfactory and led to a certain amount of investigation by the Water Company, and the condition has now improved. One sample was also sent to Mr. Lowe, of Chester, to be examined, and this was returned as satisfactory.

The Water supply is from the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, and for many years has been excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity. One cannot explain why one had the unsatisfactory samples in December, especially when one takes into consideration the fact that samples of the same water, taken at the same time and examined by Dr. Grace of Chester, on behalf of the Water Company, showed that the water supply was excellent.

The water is satisfactory in nature and has no plumbosolvent action, and there is no suspicion of any contamination by lead. The only contamination was that referred to above in reference to samples of water taken in December and in this case there was a discrepancy as between the Emergency Public Health Laboratory and those taken and examined by Dr. Grace, of Chester.

Practically all the dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied from the water mains direct to the houses. There are one or two houses near the Borough Boundaries well away from the more thickly populated areas which are supplied from wells, such as one in Sontley Road. There are no houses supplied from stand-pipes in the Borough.

The Health Department co-operated with the Army Authorities in reference to a land spring at an Army Camp. The bacteriological analysis showed evidence of recent faecal pollution, which is not surprising, when one considers the fact that there were latrines on the ground above the landspring. The analyst reported that it was impossible to determine whether the pollution was of human or animal origin. At the same time, a sample of water was taken from the same spring for chemical analysis and showed that it was chemically quite satisfactory but with a total hardness of 26.4 parts per 100,000 with a permanent hardness of 7.7 parts per 100,000, a temporary hardness of 18.7 parts per 100,000 and no poisonous metals present.

### **SWIMMING BATHS.**

During the year, <sup>2</sup>3 samples of water from the swimming baths were examined and were found to be of an excellent bacteriological quality. This is important, as it has been used to a large extent by the Army Authorities as well as by civilians.

### **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

The arrangements have not changed during the year, though a great deal of attention has been paid to the conditions at the Five Fords Sewage Farm, and there is ample evidence that the whole Sewage Farm needs re-modelling and certain additions constructed to deal with the present material from the Borough.

### **MILK SUPPLIES.**

The purity of the milk supplied to the Borough of Wrexham is under continual review by the Health Committee, who receive at each meeting reports from the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

One of the most important aspects of the milk question discussed during the year was that of the milk supplied by the Cefn Co-operative Society to the School Children.

As a result of repeated analyses of samples taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the milk was found not to be of a standard necessary for consumption by school children, and the matter was discussed fully following a report by myself in the Health Committee. Representatives of the Company attended with their specialist officers, and this was followed by a conference at which representatives of the Health and Education Committees were present together with representatives of the Dairy and the Ministry of Food, both regional and local. After detailed discussion, the Health Committee passed a resolution recommending the Education Committee to suspend the supply of milk and this was done. Our action was followed by similar action on the part of the County Education Authority, who utilised the same milk supply for school milks in the County Area.

I need hardly state that the conditions of the Dairy received the fullest attention on the part of our officials, together with those of the Wrexham Rural District in whose area the Dairy is situated, and it was found that the chief reason for the low standard of the milk was due to the personal factor consequent on the calling up of personnel for War Service. At the same time, it was found that the Dairy Company had great difficulty in obtaining the necessary permits to install modern machinery, and following representations by us to the Ministry of Food, such priority was granted. The Company themselves have done a great deal of work and at great expense have completely overhauled the machinery and, where necessary, have installed new machinery. During the last few months of the year, there was great improvement in the milk supplied to school children.

This discussion and its results show the importance of the close supervision of the methods of supervision of such an important article of diet as milk for school children. Undoubtedly the nutrition of the school child has improved by the School Milk Scheme, and it is almost certain that the resistance to Infectious Disease has been increased thereby.

---

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**  
*FOR THE YEAR 1944.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my first Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Inspector's Department.

I commenced my duties on March 20th, and other changes of staff during the year include Mr. Roberts (Clerk) leaving to take an appointment with the Salford Corporation, and the appointment of Mr. A. Edwards as Rodent Officer and Miss V. Prydderch as Clerk.

The Report is mainly in a tabulated form with the subject of milk supplies (Page 25) treated in some detail.

I beg to express my appreciation, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, for your support and encouragement throughout the year, and I would like to record my gratitude to Dr. T. P. Edwards, the other officials of the Council, and my staff for their willing co-operation.

I am,  
Your obedient servant,  
F. GERALD DAVIES,  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

### General Summary.

Total No. of Inspections made .. .. .	13,039
Total No. of Complaints received .. .. .	397
Total No. of Notices served .. .. .	286
Total No. of letters despatched .. .. .	689
Total No. of Interviews with owners, etc... ..	431

### Bakehouses.

Number in District (a) Factories (Mech.) .. ..	21
(b) „ (Non-Mech.) .. ..	7
Number of underground bakehouses in district ..	—
Number of Inspections made .. .. .	77
Number of Contraventions found .. .. .	16
Number of Contraventions remedied .. .. .	15
Number of Contraventions outstanding at end of year .. .. .	1

### Bed Bugs (Eradication of).

We inspect for vermin all Council Houses becoming vacant. 31 inspections were made during the year and 2 houses were found to be infested. In addition to this routine procedure, complaints are sometimes received from tenants, etc., the results of which are summarized below :—

(a) Number of Council Houses :—	
(i) Found to be infested .. .. .	23
(ii) Disinfested (by this Dept.) .. .. .	23
(b) Number of other houses :—	
(i) Found to be infested .. .. .	25
(ii) Disinfested (by this Dept.) .. .. .	25

The method used in Disinfestation is by spraying with Zaldecide after the removal of skirting boards, etc. Some Council Houses were very heavily infested, and this suggests the need of closer supervision by the Corporation.

### Cesspools.

Number emptied, cleansed, etc... ..	156
-------------------------------------	-----

### Cinemas, etc.

No. of Cinemas in the district .. .. .	5
No. of Inspections made .. .. .	24
Urinals Repaired .. .. .	1
Ventilation of Sanitary Conveniences Improved ..	1
New Water Closets Provided .. .. .	8
New Urinals Provided .. .. .	2

### Closets.

No. of Water Closets repaired or reconstructed ..	7
No. of Walls, etc., cleansed .. .. .	2
No. of new flushing apparatuses provided, repaired or renewed .. .. .	11
No. of new Water Closet Pans or pedestals provided ..	21

**Common Lodging Houses.**

No. Registered at December 31st, 1944	..	..	4
No. of Inspections made	..	..	63
No. of Contraventions found	..	..	3
No. of Contraventions Remedied	..	..	3
No. of Contraventions outstanding at end of year	..	..	—
No. of Registrations Cancelled	..	..	1

**Drains.**

No. unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	..	..	40
No. of Waste Pipes provided, disconnected, repaired, trapped or unstopped	..	..	8
No. of Rain Water Pipes disconnected from drain	..	..	1
No. of disconnecting and inspection chambers inserted	..	..	3
No. of drains constructed or reconstructed	..	..	8
No. of Tests and Re-Tests applied	..	..	71

**Factories (excluding Bakehouses).**

No. of Factories in District (Mech.)	..	..	86
No. " " " (Non-Mech.)	..	..	56
No. of Inspections made	..	..	105
No. of contraventions found	..	..	30
No. of contraventions remedied	..	..	25
No. of contraventions outstanding at end of year	..	..	5
No. of W.Cs. provided	..	..	1

**Fried Fish Shops.**

No. of Fried Fish Shops in district	..	..	9
No. of Inspections made	..	..	46
No. of contraventions found	..	..	9
No. of Contraventions remedied	..	..	8
No. of Contraventions outstanding at end of year	..	..	1

**Ice Cream Vendors.**

Number on Register	..	..	21
Number of Inspections made	..	..	0

**Infectious Diseases, Disinfections, etc.**

Number of visits made	..	..	122
Number of Rooms Disinfected	..	..	450
Number of articles of Clothing, etc., disinfected	..	..	73
Number of Library Books destroyed or disinfected	..	..	63

**Offensive Trades.**

Number of Businesses in district	..	..	6
No. of Inspections made	..	..	6
No. of Contraventions found	..	..	5
Number of Contraventions remedied	..	..	5
Number of Contraventions outstanding at end of year	..	..	0

**Rats and Mice.**

Mr. Edwards, our Rodent Officer, commenced his duties on October 1st, 1944, and the position at the end of the year was as follows:—

**SEWERS.**—Work was commenced on the sewers on December 11th, 1944, and on December 31st, 1944, the "estimated kill" was 750 rats. It is impossible to assess correctly the mortality among the rats after the sewers have been treated, and the kill is estimated from formulae provided by the Ministry of Food, the basis of which is the quantity of food eaten by a rat. From observations we have been able to make at a warehouse, where it was possible to check the estimated kill with the number of dead rats found, we note that the formulae give a very conservative estimate of the actual mortality.

It is therefore probable that considerably more than 750 rats were killed in the sewers from December 11th—31st, 1944.

<b>OTHER PREMISES.</b> —No of Premises inspected	..	40
No. of Premises found infested	..	30
No. of Visits made	.. ..	215
No. of Rats killed	.. ..	412
No. of Mice killed	.. ..	83

#### **Removal of Household Refuse.**

No. of New Ashbins provided	.. .. .	67
-----------------------------	---------	----

#### **Sanitary Defects Remedied. .**

##### **DAMPNESS.**

No. of roofs renewed or repaired	.. .. .	11
No. of gutters and rain water pipes provided, repaired or unstopped	.. .. .	14
No. of yards paved, repaired or drained	.. ..	1

##### **INTERIOR WORK.**

No. of rooms stripped and cleansed	.. .. .	10
No. of floors, walls and ceilings repaired or renewed	..	143
No. of rooms in which ventilation provided or improved	.. .. .	10
No. of rooms in which lighting provided or improved	..	10
No. of window frames and sashes provided, repaired, etc.	.. .. .	45
No. of doors and/or other woodwork renewed, repaired or improved	.. .. .	32
No. of stoves or grates provided or repaired	.. ..	17
No. of washing coppers provided or repaired	.. ..	8

#### **Smoke Abatement.**

Much hard work lies before us in connexion with Smoke Abatement within the Borough. There is a slowly awakening national consciousness to the need for keeping that vital necessity—air-clean. The ill effects of a smoke laden atmosphere are only too apparent in the discolouration and erosion of some of our beautiful buildings, but the serious effects on our health due to diminution of sunlight, duration of fogs, etc., are not so obvious, and tend to be overlooked.

It is not generally realised that the domestic chimney is a greater offender in this respect than the factory chimney, and it is hoped, that with the erection of some 3,000 new houses in the Borough, proper attention will be given to Smoke Abatement.

Number of observations made .. ..	56
Number of visits made .. ..	46

### **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

No. of Swimming Baths in the district	1
No. of samples of water taken .. ..	2
No. of samples satisfactory .. ..	2

### **Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.**

No. of inspections made .. ..	24
No. of contraventions found .. ..	0

### **Water Supply.**

No. of samples taken for analysis ..	5
No. of samples found unsatisfactory ..	4

(The "unsatisfactory" samples were by no means impure, but they did not reach the standard set down by the Ministry of Health. Regular sampling during the early part of 1945 showed a sustained improvement).

## **HOUSING.**

In connexion with housing repairs, owners have great difficulty in getting builders to undertake the work owing to the shortage of labour and materials, and, unfortunately, we have encountered the same difficulty in cases where we considered doing the work in default. Having satisfied ourselves that the owner has instructed a builder, our policy is to wait until the builder can do the work, but frequently this involves months of waiting.

### **Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—**

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. ..	18
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

### **Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—**

#### **A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936 :—**

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. ..	32
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. ..	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	0

#### **B.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—**

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	89
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----



(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	20
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	2

C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 AND 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936 :—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. ..	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	0
(3) No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of undertaking given by owner ..	0
(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertaking from owners accepted, not to re-let house for human habitation.. .. .	1

D.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936 :—

(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	0
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	0

E.—HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING :—

(1) (a) No. of dwellings over-crowded at the end of the year .. .. .	0	} Not known
(b) No. of families dwelling therein .. ..	0	
(c) No. of persons dwelling therein .. ..	0	
(2) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .. .. .	4	
(3) (a) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.. .. .	0	
(b) No. of persons concerned in such cases ..	0	
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .. .. .	0	

## SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

### Milk.

A great deal of work was done during the year in connexion with the Milk supplies of the Borough, 1,212 samples being taken for all purposes as compared with 758 in 1943.

## 1. SCHOOL MILKS.

(a) *Pasteurised.*

102 samples of School Milks were taken during the year. With the exception of the Convent Private School, Grosvenor Road, all schools are supplied with pasteurised milk, and regular sampling indicated that the milk supplied by one firm was, in the main, unsatisfactory. This was the subject of discussion by the Health and Education Committees in September, and subsequently the vendors appeared before them. Since then, there has been an improvement as shown by the following figures :—

January to August—Percentage Satisfactory ..	40%
August to December—Percentage Satisfactory ..	65%

(On January 1st, 1945, changes took place in the management of the dairy, and since then a further improvement has been noted, 78% of the samples taken during the first quarter of 1945 being satisfactory. New plant is now being installed, and a still further improvement is expected).

Total number of samples taken .. .. .	102
Total number of samples satisfactory .. ..	54
Total Number of samples submitted to the Phosphatase Test .. .. .	43
Number found satisfactory .. .. .	40

(b) *Raw.*

Eleven samples of raw milk were taken and 10 were satisfactory.

## 2. DESIGNATED MILKS OTHER THAN SCHOOL MILKS.

149 samples of designated milks were taken during the year, and the picture presented is fairly satisfactory. One feature was the discovery of T.T. and Accredited Milks which were pasteurised contrary to the conditions of the producer's license. The producer was summoned to appear before the Health Committee to show cause why his license should not be revoked, and after due consideration, the Committee decided to caution him.

Summarised, the results were as follows :—

<i>Samples Taken.</i>	<i>No. Satisfactory.</i>
Pasteurised .. .. . 111	90
T.T. .. .. . 16	12
Accredited .. .. . 22	19

59 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test, and all were satisfactory.

## 3. RAW MILKS.

The bacteriological examination of Raw Milks sold within the Borough indicates that the methods of production, etc., are fairly satisfactory :—

No. of Samples taken ..	32
No. Satisfactory .. ..	26

#### 4. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES—NATIONAL MILK TESTING SCHEME.

We co-operate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the above Scheme. 762 samples were taken during the year and were classed as follows ;—

545	in Category A.	(Good keeping quality).
147	„	B. (Moderate keeping quality).
70	„	C. (Poor keeping quality).

#### 5. BIOLOGICAL TESTING FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

38 Samples of milk were taken for the testing of the presence of the Tubercle Bacilli and one was returned as positive, resulting in the slaughter of two cows under the T.B. Order. It is a pity that in connection with this work a test giving quicker results is not available. At present we have to wait 7—9 weeks before the result of the test is known, and by this time, cows which were secreting the tubercle bacilli at the time the sample was taken, may have been disposed of through a market or become dry. Again there is a high mortality rate amongst guinea pigs which are used for this test, and a number of samples have to be duplicated.

#### 6. RINSES.

During the year we commenced the regular bacteriological testing of dairy equipment, etc., following up unsatisfactory results with advice and instruction. Generally, the results showed continued improvement, but I am convinced that until all dairies are equipped with means of steam sterilisation, we will never attain the desired standard of cleanliness. One dairyman, following our representations, installed steam sterilising plant, and the subsequent test rinses of his churns, hand cans, bottles, etc., have been consistently good.

No. of Rinses taken	..	..	283
No. Satisfactory..	..	..	199

#### 7. DAIRIES.

The Dairies generally are not of a good standard, and towards the end of the year a comprehensive report was prepared, but consideration of the problem was deferred until 1945.

No. of persons registered	..	..	37
No. of premises registered	..	..	37
No. of inspections made	..	..	267
No. of contraventions found	..	..	24
No. of contraventions remedied	..	..	24
No. of contraventions outstanding at end of year	..	..	0
No. of Steam Sterilisers installed	..	..	1
No. of Mechanical Churn Washers installed	..	..	1



## COWSHEDS.

In view of the Minister of Agriculture taking control of Dairy Farms at a date to be decided, nothing has been done to effect any radical improvement at these farms, because I consider it unreasonable that expenditure should be incurred by the farmer in effecting improvements which may later not meet with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture. Routine visits were, of course, made by the inspectors to ensure cleanliness.

No. of premises registered .. ..	19
No. of milch cows in district .. ..	364 (Approx.)
No. of inspections made .. ..	64
No. of contraventions found .. ..	12
No. of contraventions remedied .. ..	12
No. of contraventions outstanding at end of year .. .. .	Nil

## Meat.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.—The Abattoir continues to be used by the Ministry of Food as a Slaughtering and Meat Distributing Centre serving a population of some 130,000 people. All animals slaughtered at, or distributed through the Abattoir were inspected by a qualified Meat and Foods Inspector, and this throughout necessitates at least one man being full time at this work.

	CATTLE <i>Ex- cluding Cows</i>	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS
No. Slaughtered .. ..	3,141	2,786	11,319	51,614	6,429
No. Inspected .. ..	3,187	2,808	11,337	51,800	6,433
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	5	84	38	60	18
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	693	962	34	1,908	63
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis ..	20.25%	32.97%	.57%	3.38%	1.18%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	11	246	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	366	1,197	2	1	232
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	11.40%	46.52%	.003%	3.4%	.01%

**Other Foods.**INSPECTION OF FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN MILK AND  
MEAT.

No. of Fish Inspections	..	..	..	..	10
No. of Provision Inspections	..	..	..	..	152
No. of Food Preparation Places Inspected	..	..	..	..	168
No. of other Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	40

## QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED.

Bread	..	354 lbs.	Flour	..	93 lbs.
Bacon	..	908 lbs.	Dried Fruit	..	193 lbs.
Cheese	..	22½ lbs.	Preserves	..	879½ lbs.
Fish and Fish			Tinned Foods	..	5,848 lbs.
Cakes	..	2,001 lbs.	Oranges and		
Pork Sausages	..	398 lbs.	Lemons	..	4,545 lbs.
Confectionery	..	1,028 lbs.	Miscellaneous	..	705½ lbs.

In connexion with the condemnation of foodstuffs, arrangements were made during the year for all suitable material to be diverted for animal feeding.

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.****Adulteration, etc.**

A total of 122 Formal Samples and two Informal Samples were taken under the provisions of this Act during the year.

The articles sampled were as follows :—

<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal.</i>
Milk .. 118	Onion Essence (Genuine).
Whisky 1 (Genuine).	Onion Substitute „
Gin .. 1 „	
Beer .. 2 „	

Five Milk Retailers appeared before the Committee to offer an explanation as to why samples of milk procured from them were slightly deficient in butter fat. The excuses offered were all somewhat hackneyed and it is significant that, with one exception, “ follow up ” samples showed a most marked improvement in the quality of the milk. The exception mentioned was where the milk was procured from a large Friesian herd, and “ Appeal to Cow ” samples showed the milk to be of somewhat poor quality. Following this, the farmer has purchased an expensive young bull from a good milking strain with a view to effecting an improvement, but such improvement will not, of course, be effective for about two years.

**Legal Proceedings.**

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
1. Extraneous water in milk.	Fined £5 & Costs £3/5/6.
2.     "         "         "	Fined £7 & Costs £3/18/-
3.     "         "         "	Fined £3 & Costs £1/12/-
4.     "         "         "	Costs £1/10/-
5. Bottling on the Street	Fined £3.

A further case of " Extraneous Water " could not be taken owing to the death of the owner of the farm.

I am indebted to Mr. B. Wynne Griffiths, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the following information of the operation of the Act within the Borough by the County Authorities.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>No. Taken.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Not Genuine.</i>
Milk—Retail ..	33	22	11
On Delivery ..	3	—	3
Suet .. .. .	1	1	—
Condensed Milk ..	1	1	—
Jam .. .. .	1	1	—
Beer .. .. .	1	1	—
Sausages .. ..	1	1	—
Dried Milk .. ..	1	1	—
Whisky .. .. .	1	1	—
Rum .. .. .	1	1	—
Saccharin Tablets ..	1	1	—
Gin .. .. .	1	—	1
TOTALS ..	46	31	15

A number of milk samples were also tested at the Office for preliminary information.

In the majority of the milk samples shown as " not genuine," the deficiency in solids was too small to warrant further action, and the remainder were eliminated by follow-up samples.

The sample of Gin contained excess water, the vendor being prosecuted and fined £5 with costs amounting to £7/3/-.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst as being genuine.

**ABATTOIR FINANCE.**

ABATTOIR TRADING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31ST MARCH, 1944.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wages .. ..	489	1	6	Rent of Offices ..	85	0	0
Superannuation				Rent of Piggeries..	50	0	0
Contributions ..	22	6	10	Tolls .. ..	2,431	9	8
Water .. ..	140	8	10	Grazing Charges ..	35	0	1
Rates, Taxes, Tithe				Washing Vans ..	12	19	0
and Insurance	374	9	7	Sale of Manure ..	67	15	0
General Repairs &							
Sundries .. ..	280	8	0		2,682	3	9
Painting .. ..	88	15	5	Deficit .. ..	974	9	9
Haulage .. ..	469	19	10				
Lighting and Fuel	350	1	7				
Salaries Account	382	1	6				
Printing, etc. ..	12	4	8				
Machinery and							
Equipment .. ..	207	2	6				
Loan Charges :—							
Interest—							
£454 13 3							
Sinking Fund—							
£385 0 0							
—————	839	13	3				
	£3,656	13	6		£3,656	13	6





